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EPA ARCS V
Summit National

SUPERFUND PROGRAM March 26, 1990
COMPLIANCE BRANCH

Ms. Cheryl Allen, SPA-14
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Re: Final Revised Community
Relations Plan - Summit National

Dear Cheryl:

Enclosed please find a final copy of the revised Community Relations Plan for the Summit National Superfund site. The comments of Tony Rutter, Gina Weber, and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency have been incorporated.

Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

B&V WASTE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Melissa A. Murphy
Melissa A. Murphy
Community Relations Specialist

Enclosure

cc: T. Rutter, USEPA, w/enclosure
T. Lesser, USEPA, w/enclosure
C. Norman, USEPA, w/enclosure
B. Manzke, USEPA, w/enclosure
M. Shanks, BVWST, w/enclosure
A. Avramidis, BVWST, w/enclosure
W. Bruce, BVWST, w/enclosure

REVISED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
SUMMIT NATIONAL SITE
MARCH, 1990

U.S. EPA CONTRACT NUMBER: 68-W8-0064
U.S. EPA WORK ASSIGNMENT NUMBER: 05-5N04
ARCS V PROJECT NUMBER: 70100

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DRAFT REVISED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

SUMMIT NATIONAL SUPERFUND SITE

DEERFIELD, OHIO

MARCH, 1990

INTRODUCTION

The Superfund program was created by the Congress in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, and amended in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. This act authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to investigate and respond to releases of hazardous substances that may endanger both the public health and welfare and the environment. The EPA, which administers Superfund in cooperation with the individual states, created the Superfund community relations program to generate a positive and ongoing dialogue between the communities surrounding Superfund sites and the government agencies responsible for investigating and responding to the contamination problems at these sites. All community relations activities are designed to keep the public informed of site-related developments and to allow residents and local officials opportunities to review and comment on specific EPA and state plans.

EPA completed a Community Relations Plan for the Summit National Superfund site (the site) in September, 1984. Since that time, EPA, in cooperation with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), carried out a remedial investigation and feasibility

study (RI/FS) at the site and proposed remedial action for the site contamination. That remedial action was made official in the Record of Decision (ROD) signed in June, 1988 by EPA Region V Administrator Valdas V. Adamkus. Currently, EPA, OEPA, and most of the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) for the contamination at the site have signed a legal agreement known as a Consent Decree. The PRPs signing the Consent Decree have agreed to implement the remedial action as detailed in that document, with some differences from the remedial action as outlined in the ROD. Information concerning the site is available in greater detail in the information repository established by EPA at the Deerfield Post Office. This repository contains the documents used by the agencies to make the decisions regarding the cleanup action to be implemented at the site.

This revised Community Relations Plan updates the September, 1984 plan and describes community relations activities EPA will conduct throughout the implementation of the remedial action. It is based on interviews conducted in February, 1989 by the EPA Community Relations Coordinator (CRC) and its community relations contractor, and includes the following information:

- * a brief description and history of the Summit National site;
- * a summary of site-related community relations activities, and past and present concerns of community residents, local organizations, and officials;
- * objectives and activities for the community relations program during the implementation of the remedial action at the site.

The appendices to this revised Community Relations Plan contain a graphic schedule of technical milestones and community relations activities, a contact list of interested officials and organizations, and the location of the information repository.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This section of the plan briefly describes the site and summarizes key historical events related to the site. Documents in the repository may be reviewed for additional information.

Site Description

The Summit National Services Superfund site occupies 11.5 acres of land in the City of Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio. Situated on an abandoned coal strip mine at the intersection of Ohio Route 225 and U.S. Route 224, the site is approximately 20 miles west of Youngstown and 45 miles southeast of Cleveland. The site is surrounded by a chain-link fence, and contains two ponds, an inactive incinerator, and several vacant buildings. Immediately surrounding the site are several rural residences, two landfills, light industries, and farmland.

Site History

Between 1973 and 1978, Summit National operated as a liquid waste disposal facility. During that time, Summit accepted liquid wastes such as oil, resins, sludge, pesticide wastes, and plating wastes for disposal. These wastes, accepted in drums and tank trucks, were stored, incinerated, buried, or dumped at the site. In June, 1978, OEPA ordered Summit to stop receiving waste and to remove all liquid waste stored at the site. In 1979, OEPA filed a complaint against Summit's operators for failing to comply with state regulations regarding the handling of liquid wastes.

In 1975, OEPA sampled on-site soils and surface water. This sampling indicated the presence of hazardous substances potentially

harmful to both the public health and the environment. In 1980, OEPA constructed a fence around the site, installed a drainage system to control surface water flow onto and off of the site, and installed six groundwater monitoring wells. In that same year, under authority granted in Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, EPA removed three liquid storage tanks and their contents, as well as some contaminated surface soils from the site.

In 1981, OEPA and eight of the PRPs agreed to a \$2.5 million surface cleanup. During that cleanup, drums, tanks, surface debris, and a small amount of contaminated soil were removed from the site. In 1983, EPA placed the site on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a list of the top priority hazardous waste sites in the country eligible for federal cleanup money under Superfund.

Between 1984 and 1987, EPA conducted a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) at the site.¹ During that time, EPA also took interim measures to control the migration of contaminants off-site, and excavated an underground storage tank because of concern that hazardous substances in that tank might leak and contaminate the groundwater.

The investigation confirmed the presence of contamination on-site in the groundwater, soils, pond sediments, and surface water. Additionally, EPA also found property outside the site boundaries

¹ A remedial investigation (RI) is a long-term study done to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a hazardous waste site. A feasibility study (FS) is a study in which scientists develop and analyze various alternatives for addressing any contamination identified.

to be contaminated. The contaminants detected were a variety of organic and inorganic compounds that could potentially threaten human health through direct contact with sediments and soils or ingestion of the groundwater.²

In the FS, EPA developed nine alternatives for addressing the contamination, and evaluated these alternatives against the following criteria to determine the best solution to the problem:

- * overall protection of human health and the environment;
- * compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (any federal or state regulation legally applicable under the circumstances);
- * long-term effectiveness and permanence;
- * reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contamination;
- * short-term effectiveness;
- * ability to be implemented;
- * cost;
- * state acceptance;
- * community acceptance.

In February, 1988, EPA recommended an alternative and presented it to the general public in a fact sheet. This alternative was further explained at a public meeting in Deerfield, Ohio, on February 29 of that year. Public comments on the proposed remedial action, as well as comments on the FS and all of the

² Organic compounds are compounds composed mainly of carbon, and include materials such as solvents, oils, and pesticides. Inorganic compounds are distinct from organic compounds because they do not contain carbon. Included among inorganic compounds are ammonia, sulfuric acid, and nitrogen oxides.

alternatives presented, were accepted by EPA at the meeting and in writing through March 21, 1988.

At the end of the formal comment period, EPA evaluated all comments to determine if there were issues or concerns that would necessitate a change in the proposed remedial action. In June, 1988, EPA Region V Administrator Valdas V. Adamkus signed a Record of Decision (ROD) specifying EPA's preferred alternative as the remedial action to be implemented. This alternative consisted of the following major elements:

- * constructing a chain-link fence around the site boundaries to augment the existing fence and seeking deed restrictions from property owners to control future use of the site;
- * excavating and incinerating (in an on-site facility) contaminated soils, contaminated off-site sediments, and the contents of buried drums and tanks;
- * dismantling and/or demolishing all on-site structures for on-site disposal;
- * installing a slurry wall³ around the site boundaries to prevent migration of contaminated groundwater off-site;
- * collecting and treating surface water from two on-site ponds and drainage ditches and excavating sediments after the ponds and ditches are drained;
- * extracting groundwater for treatment from the various levels beneath the site, treating this water on-site, and then discharging it southeast of the site;
- * relocating one vacant residence adjacent to the site;
- * creating an on-site landfill to dispose of the residue from the incinerated waste material;

³ A slurry wall is a vertical wall surrounding a site which extends from the ground surface down to about thirty feet. It prevents the migration of contaminants to surrounding soils, surface water, and groundwater.

- * regrading the site and installing a multi-layer cap over the entire area;
- * rerouting the south and east drainage ditches to the uncontaminated area beyond the site.

After the signing of the ROD, EPA, as required by law, presented the proposed remedial action to the PRPs in order to give them an opportunity to carry it out. Negotiations to this effect between EPA, OEPA, and the PRPs resulted in the proposed remedial action outlined in the 1989 Consent Decree.

The majority of the elements contained in the 1988 ROD were not changed in the Consent Decree. The major difference between the two plans is one of long-term cleaning of contaminated media versus isolation. In the remedial action proposed in the Consent Decree, the most highly contaminated soils and sediments will be excavated and treated as in the ROD. The groundwater extraction, however, will be accomplished by a different technology that will result in a long-term cleaning, thus eliminating the need for isolating the site by means of a slurry wall and multi-layer cap⁴.

The Consent Decree has been signed by EPA, OEPA, and those PRPs who will participate in implementing the remedial action. EPA will notify community members with a fact sheet describing the remedial action in greater detail. A public meeting regarding the Proposed Plan will follow shortly to further explain and answer questions regarding the project. Under Department of Justice

⁴ A multi-layer cap is a cap composed of alternating layers of clay and plastic. It is installed over a hazardous waste site in order to prevent rainwater from entering the site and forming contaminated leachate which could migrate from the area.

(DOJ) regulations, notice of the Consent Decree will be published in the Federal Register and public comments will be accepted by DOJ regarding the Decree. EPA will explain the significant differences between the 1988 ROD and the current Proposed Plan and will accept public comments on the differences. Public comments received will be evaluated to ensure that the proposed remedial action is appropriate and consistent with the law. EPA will then prepare a Responsiveness Summary of these evaluations, make it available to the public, and will sign an amended ROD. Finally, EPA and OEPA will then ask the Court to sign the Consent Decree, at which time it will become effective and remedial action will begin.

HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Active concern about the site dates back to 1973, when residents concerned about air pollution from Summit's incinerator contacted the local OEPA office. Resident concern increased throughout the next five years, and in December, 1978, a community organization called Concerned Citizens of Deerfield (CCD) held its first public meeting. CCD collected donations from all interested parties and hired an attorney to begin the legal action necessary to request that Summit be closed.

In that same year, the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD) joined CCD's efforts when its chief engineer became concerned about potential contamination of the MVSD-owned Berlin Reservoir, the main source of drinking water for the Deerfield area. MVSD was successful in gaining the attention of a number of state legislators, and in August, 1979, CCD, MVSD, OEPA, the Ohio Attorney General's office, and the area's state representative brought a large group of state legislators to tour both the site and the Berlin Reservoir. Shortly thereafter, the Ohio State Assembly allocated the funds necessary to carry out the 1980 actions discussed previously (see Site History section).

Since the 1980 site action, the community surrounding the site has maintained a consistently high level of interest in the site. CCD has dismantled, and its key players have reorganized into a community watchdog group called Residents Against Garbage Environments (RAGE). RAGE has been extremely effective in bringing

the site to the attention of the media and in mobilizing the community to actively participate in the entire RI/FS process.

KEY ISSUES AND COMMUNITY CONCERNS

EPA completed its community relations plan for the Summit National site in September, 1984. This revised Community Relations Plan is based on interviews conducted in February, 1989 by the EPA Community Relations Coordinator (CRC) and its community relations contractor. Twenty-six residents and interested parties were interviewed, and the interviews indicated consistent patterns of concern. The most significant point to note is that community and resident concern is very high. With the implementation of the remedial action (and the subsequent appearance of technicians and equipment), interest in the site may increase even more. Therefore, the main issues to which EPA should be sensitive are:

* **Incineration concerns** Some residents are opposed to the proposed use of on-site incineration as a means to dispose of contaminated waste for two main reasons. First, they are concerned that what is planned to be a temporary, on-site incinerator will be purchased by a private firm after the remedial action is complete and converted into a permanent incineration facility.

Second, residents are worried about the effects of dust emissions from the incineration process on their homes, gardens, and cisterns⁵. These worries were accentuated when residents were told by independent scientists that it is not possible for EPA to control the dust emissions from incinerators adequately.

⁵ A cistern is a large, open tank in which rain water is collected for use.

* **Possible site capping** Many residents have voiced concerns over the possibility of capping the site as described in the 1988 proposed remedial action. While not comfortable with on-site incineration, residents are extremely opposed to leaving the contaminants in place and capping the entire area as outlined in the 1988 ROD. Because of the problems they have experienced as a result of the site, and other hazardous waste issues, residents would much prefer that all contaminated media be excavated and removed to a properly licensed landfill outside the immediate Deerfield community. This concern should be mitigated by the changes to the remedial action specified in the Consent Decree, but at the time the interviews were conducted, this was not known.

* **Abandoned residence next to the site** Residents have expressed concerns about the abandoned residence next to the site. Although this property is slated to be purchased by the PRPs as part of the remedial action, this has not yet been accomplished. Community members are concerned, first, that the empty house is an eyesore, and therefore may devalue their own properties. Second, residents are concerned because runoff from the site travels onto the property, thus contaminating an area currently open to the public.

* **Traffic concerns** Residents have two main traffic concerns. First, residents expressed concern about the placement of the site fence on the north side of the site along Route 224. Residents claim that the fence is a traffic hazard, as it blocks visibility at the intersection of U.S. Route 224 and Ohio Route

225, a very busy intersection. (EPA staff confirmed this in a 1989 windshield survey of the site.) Residents do not wish to have the fence removed completely, but would like to have that portion moved south to a distance that would improve visibility and prevent potential automobile accidents.

Second, residents state that the site access route is on a major traffic thoroughfare. They are concerned about the additional traffic resulting from the implementation of the remedial action, and its effect on their properties.

* **The Consent Decree process** Because it has not yet been made clear, residents would like detailed information about the Consent Decree process and their role in it. They wish to know what mechanisms will ensure that the remedial action will be carried out as specified, and who will guarantee its completion and reliability.

* **Additional potential environmental problems** In addition to their concerns about the site, residents are also concerned about other potential environmental hazards in the area. Specifically, their concerns focus on two landfills and one identified hazardous waste site within a one-mile radius of the Deerfield community. Some residents state that they are extremely concerned about one of the landfills because of the excessive amount of truck traffic going in and out of it, and the presence of truck traffic there at night.

* **Property devaluation** Residents who are not members of RAGE have expressed fears that signs placed in the yards of RAGE

members identifying them as such will lower community property values by calling area environmental problems to public attention.

* **High involvement of RAGE** RAGE is involved in a state-wide network of Ohio environmental groups. This network is involved in active lobbying for increased state environmental controls, and is a factor in a growing force in the state to improve the environmental quality of life in Ohio.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Because community concern has remained so high, the objectives of the community relations program address current, rather than potential, concerns. These concerns can best be addressed through a comprehensive community education program designed to include the Deerfield community as an active participant in the Superfund process. The specific objectives of this program include the following:

1. Provide information to area residents and local officials about the procedures, policies, and requirements of the phases of the Superfund program that take place after the ROD is signed. Providing information to residents and local officials about the phases of the Superfund program that take place after the ROD is signed will help all concerned to understand the various activities surrounding the Consent Decree and the remedial action. This has been effectively done thus far through the use of fact sheets, public meetings, and availability sessions. It is recommended that EPA continue these activities throughout the amendment of the ROD and the implementation of the remedial action.

2. Provide information to area residents and local officials about the incineration process. Because residents have concerns about incineration, it is recommended that EPA schedule a workshop to provide education and information regarding incineration and answer questions about the process. This should be done before the public comment period on the Consent Decree so that residents have complete information on which to base their comments.

3. Maintain the established information repository to ensure that accurate and timely information on the site is available for public review. EPA has established an information repository at the Deerfield Post Office. The work plan, community relations plan, fact sheets, technical summaries, RI/FS reports, responsiveness summary, and other site-related documents have been placed there for public review. This information repository should be maintained and updated as needed through the completion of the site work.

4. Ensure that area residents and local officials are kept informed of all site activities. The schedule, purpose, and outcome of technical activities at the site should be relayed to residents and local officials as quickly as possible in clear, non-technical language. This has been accomplished thus far through the use of fact sheets, availability sessions, public meetings, and site visits with residents. Because the implementation of the remedial action is of concern to the community, it is recommended that EPA distribute a fact sheet and hold an availability session and/or public meeting at the beginning of each new technical work phase.

TIMING OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The specific community relations activities recommended in this revised community relations plan are listed below as they correspond to technical milestones. A graphic schedule is provided in Appendix A.

Technical Milestones

Prior to lodging of the Consent Decree with the Court

Lodging of Consent Decree with the Court

Community Relations Activities

Update and maintain information repository.

Respond quickly to inquiries of community members and local officials.

Distribute fact sheet to residents explaining contents of Consent Decree and phases of the Superfund process occurring after the signing of the ROD.

Place newspaper ad announcing the signing of the Consent Decree and publicizing the public meeting and comment period on the Proposed Plan.

Hold public meeting to explain the contents of the Consent Decree, the significant differences between the Consent Decree and the 1988 ROD, the phases of the Superfund process occurring after the signing of the ROD, and the procedures governing the formal public comment period.

Hold incineration workshop to explain that process to residents and local officials.

Technical Milestone
continued

Amended ROD/Signing
of Amended ROD

Formal Public Comment
Period

Completion of
Remedial Design

Implementation of the
Remedial Action

Completion of the
Remedial Action

Community Relations Activities
continued

Place newspaper ad announcing
the signing of the amended ROD.

Issue press release and place
newspaper ad in the local
newspapers announcing the dates
of the formal public comment
period, explaining the
procedures for making formal
comments, and announcing the
Proposed Plan public meeting.

Issue news release to the local
newspapers announcing completion
of remedial design and, if
necessary, hold an availability
session.

Place Responsiveness Summary
in the information repository.

Distribute a fact sheet to
residents and, if necessary,
hold an availability session at
the beginning of each new
technical work phase.

Distribute a fact sheet to
residents.

Hold an availability session.

Issue a press release to local
news media.

APPENDIX A
SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Schedule and Staffing Plan: Community relations activities at the Summit National Services site will be conducted by the U.S. EPA Community Relations Coordinator. Community relations contractor assistance will be provided as requested by U.S. EPA.

<u>Community Relations Activity</u>	<u>Amended Proposed Plan/ Lodging of Consent Decree/ Comment Period</u>	<u>Amended ROD/ Signing of Amended ROD</u>	<u>Completion of Remedial Design</u>	<u>Implementation of Remedial Action</u>	<u>Completion of Remedial Action</u>
Maintain Information Repository	X-----		update as needed-----		X
Respond to Inquiries	X-----				X
Fact Sheets	X			X---as needed---	X
Availability Sessions/Workshops	X		X	X---as needed---	X
News Ads/Releases	X	X	X		X
Maintain Site Mailing List	X-----		update as needed-----		X
Prepare Responsiveness Summary				X	

APPENDIX B
LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

A. Federal Elected Officials

Senator John Glenn

Washington, D.C. Office
503 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515 (202)-224-3353

State Office
Courthouse Building
201 Superior Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44114 (216)-522-7095

Senator Howard Metzenbaum

Washington, D.C. Office
140 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515 (202)-224-2315

State Office
1240 E. 9th Street
Suite 2915
Cleveland, OH 44199 (216)-522-7272

Congressman Dennis Eckert

Washington, D.C. Office
1210 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515 (202)-225-6331

District Office
5970 Heisley Road
Suite 220
Mentor, OH 44060 (216)-522-2056

B. State Elected Officials

Governor Richard Celeste

State House
Columbus, OH 43216 (614)-466-3555

State Senator Robert Nettle

31 31st Street, S.W.
Barberton, OH 44203 (216)-825-4514

State Representative Paul Jones

737 Murray Avenue
Ravenna, OH 44266

(216)-296-7579

C. Local Elected Officials

William Earnest
Deerfield Township Trustee

1636 Notman Road
Deerfield, OH 44411

Unlisted Phone Number

Kenneth Hartzell
Deerfield Township Trustee

1334 Barner Road
Deerfield, OH 44411

(216)-584-3092

Herman Prevot, Jr.
Deerfield Township Trustee

9113 Fewtown Road
Deerfield, OH 44411

(216)-584-8601

Betty Jones
Deerfield Township Clerk

P.O. Box 121
Deerfield, OH 44411

(216)-584-7467

D. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Tony Rutter
Remedial Project Manager

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Mail Code 5HS-11
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604

(312)-886-8961

Cheryl Allen
Community Relations Coordinator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Mail Code 5PA-14
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604

(312)-353-6196

E. State and Local Agency Officials

Linda Whitmore
Public Interest Center

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
1800 Watermark Drive
Columbus, OH 43266-0149 (614)-644-2166

Dan Markowitz, Project Coordinator
Northeast District Office

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
2110 E. Aurora Road
Twinsburg, OH 44087 (216)-425-9171

Mike Bogo, Secretary
Portage County Solid Waste Management Board

Portage County Commissioners
449 S. Meridian Street
Ravenna, OH 44266 (216)-297-3670

David Tabak, Manager
Mahoning Valley Sanitary District

P.O. Box 4149
Youngstown, OH 44515 (216)-652-3614

F. Community Organization Officials

Joan Ellsworth, President
Residents Against Garbage Environments (RAGE)

8465 State Road 224
Deerfield, OH 44411 (216)-584-2189

Helen Huchok, Vice-President
Residents Against Garbage Environments (RAGE)

8646 State Road 224
Deerfield, OH 44411 (216)-584-5480

Betty Jones, Treasurer
Residents Against Garbage Environments (RAGE)

P.O. Box 121
Deerfield, OH 44411 (216)-584-7467

Joan Wallbrown, Secretary
Residents Against Garbage Environments (RAGE)

9041 State Road 224
Deerfield, OH 44411

(216)-584-4715

G. Media

Newspapers

Cleveland Plain Dealer (daily)

1801 Superior
Cleveland, OH 44114

(216)-344-4800

Akron Beacon Journal (daily)

44 E. Exchange Street
Akron, OH 44328

(216)-996-3000

Youngstown Vindicator (daily)

107 Vindicator Street
Youngstown, OH 44503

(216)-747-1471

Alliance Review (daily)

40 S. Linden Street
Alliance, OH 44601

(216)-821-1300

Record Courier News (daily)

P.O. Box 1201
126 N. Chestnut Street
Ravenna, OH 44266

(216)-296-9657

Warren Tribune-Chronicle (daily)

240 Franklin Street, S.E.
Warren, OH 44483

(216)-841-1600

Television Stations

NBC Television Channel 3

1403 E. 6th Street
Cleveland, OH 44114

(216)-344-3333

CBS Television Channel 8

5800 S. Marshall Street
Cleveland, OH 44103

(216)-431-8888

ABC Television Channel 23

853 Topley Road
Akron, OH 44320

(216)-869-9800

Radio Stations

WSLR Radio

1867 W. Market Street
Akron, OH 44313

(216)-836-4700

WHLO Radio

3535 S. Smith Road
Akron, OH 44313

(216)-668-4774

WKBN Radio

3930 Sunset Boulevard
Youngstown, OH 44501

(216)-782-1144

APPENDIX C
INFORMATION REPOSITORY LOCATION

U.S. Post Office
1365 Ohio Route 14
Deerfield, OH 44411

(216)-584-5901

Hours: 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday